E. G. 245 pomegranates) are grown in abundance. They
[250] are preserved in sugar by a boiling-down pro-
E. G. 244 cess. Important vegetables are lentils, beans,
peas, onions, eggplants, celery, garlic, fen-
nel, mustard and several kinds of cucurbita-
E. G. 231 ceous plants. The raising of silkworms is
common, especially in the West. Beekeeping
is widespread; hollwed-out logs are used as
beehives; these are covered against the rain
with pieces of bark or straw mats. Honey is
E. G. 224 also gathered from wild beees. Hunting is of
some importance in the highlands (deer, rab-
bits, fowl); it is traditionally engaged in by
herdsmen, who take turns watching the herds.
E. G. 226 Fishing is of importance only on the Black Sea
coast and on the lower course of the rivers run-
ning into it.

C. G. 231 Because of the lack of pasture land,
cattle-breeding is less important in the Geor-
gian lowlands than it is in the mountains. The
Georgians keep buffaloes, oxen, pigs, horses,
donkeys, mules, goats and sheep. The latter
usually are of the fat-tail variety, except among
C. G. 233 the Svan. In summer, the herds are taken to
221 the mountain pastures by herdsmen. The herds
are led by a billy goat and are kept together by
goats; dogs accompany the herds only as pro-
tectors against wolves. To keep the latter at
a distance, fires are kept going during the
night.

Cattle and sheep breeding have a
greater relative importance for the Svan and
especially the Pshav and Tush. The latter are
predominantly seminomadic herdsmen; the men